

DIRECT ACTION IS LABOR'S WEAPON

W ENANCIPATION W
EDUCATION ORGANIZATION

DIRECT ACTION WILL GET THE GOODS

Industrial Worker

"AN INJURY TO ONE IS AN INJURY TO ALL!"

VOL. 5 No. 7

One Dollar a Year

SPOKANE, WASHINGTON, THURSDAY, MAY 8, 1913

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PATERSON STRIKE IN I.W.W. HANDS

According to the New York World, the control of the silk workers' strike has been swept entirely out of the hands of the A. F. of L. and into the I. W. W. Scabby John Golden and Sarah Conboy, both notorious for their dirty work in Lawrence, Mass., were imported by the manufacturers to Paterson, N. J., to try to split the workers into factions. The attempt was a dismal failure.

On the 21st the A. F. of L. meeting started at 7:45 p. m. in the Fifth Regiment Armory which covers an entire block. The strikers hooted the speakers so that they were unable to proceed.

James Matthews and Sarah Conboy each tried to quiet the crowd by waving the American flag. It was like a red rag to a bull. The strikers seemed to realize that "Patriotism is the last refuge of a scoundrel."

Ewald Koettgen asked scabbily Golden if an I. W. W. speaker would be allowed the use of the platform and was met by a decided negative. He at once jumped to the platform and made the announcement to the crowd. Fifteen hundred strikers left the hall hissing the A. F. of L. as they went.

Gurley Flynn was carried around the hall on the shoulders of the strikers and Haywood was wildly cheered when it was known that he was in the balcony. Thousands of red I. W. W. membership books were waved in the air. It was plain that the A. F. of L. was in decided disfavor.

The police partially cleared the hall but attempted to resume speaking again called forth hoots and hisses. When the A. F. of L. scab officials finally left the hall they were jeered by the crowd that stood outside.

Meanwhile Haywood and Gurley Flynn had taken part of the strikers to Turn Hall, where a rousing meeting was held.

That the A. F. of L. should enter Paterson just at the time when victory was crowning the efforts of the strikers, shows that they were either bent on claiming credit for the victory or else they sought to do some disruptive work for the benefit of the silk manufacturers.

Stay Away From Naramata

(Special to the Industrial Worker)

Naramata, B. C., May 3, 1913.—A strike has been declared on the Kettle Valley Construction work. All employment offices in cities of the Northwest must be picketed. Advise all men to stay away. Full account for next issue of "Worker."

Signed, O. L.

Police Pinch 25

In Los Angeles

(Special Telegram to the Industrial Worker.) Los Angeles, Cal., May 4, 1913.—Twenty-five I. W. W. men arrested at a picnic on a charge of disturbing the peace and selling beer without a license. They are held with bail from \$50 to \$500 in each case. Local treasury is depicted. We need money. Let every local support us as we have supported them in the past. Letter giving full details will reach the "Worker" in time for the next issue. The secretary is in jail. Bill B. Cook, acting secretary.

Fought for Our Privileges

Everett, Wash., passed an ordinance against speaking on the streets. Much to their surprise J. P. Thompson held down a corner on last Saturday night to the largest outdoor audience ever collected in that burg. When he was through the patrolman ordered him to stop. The Everett Labor Journal remarks: "We fail to see where the I. W. W. come in for any law-breaking privileges." The answer is direct action. No one respects a cur with its tail between its legs but all steer clear of a bulldog. Any privileges the I. W. W. have they won by fighting. It takes the fighting spirit to win.

Seattle Locals Take Action

At the regular business meeting of the City Central Committee, Seattle, Wash., on Sunday, April 27, under instructions from the Marine Transport Workers' Local No. 252, a motion was passed to the effect that the C. C. C. order no more of Trautmann's pamphlets after the ones now in the hands of Solidarity are disposed of.

A committee was elected to draw up a resolution to be published in Solidarity and the Worker on our action regarding Trautmann's pamphlets.

Resolved, that the C. C. C. advises Trautmann to read up on the constitution of the I. W. W. and try to acquaint himself with who is eligible to membership in the I. W. W.

Yours for Direct Action,
Walter Hammond, B. Hoffman, Committee on Resolution.



LET DEATH CALL ON THE PARASITE CLASS FOR ITS CANNON FOOD

London Daily Mirror

Denver Free Speech Fight Is Won

The fight for the right to speak on the streets of Denver, Col., has been won by the I. W. W.

The city authorities were forced to ask the prisoners to select a committee of five to confer with them. The committee was elected and following a conference they brought back the terms of the city: "The city authorities will grant the I. W. W. permits to speak on the streets of Denver at four designated points from the hours of 12 noon until 11 p. m., provided all the men who took part in the free speech fight will leave town if unable to get work."

As the fight arose over the revoking of all I. W. W. permits and the hours on the new permits are more favorable than the former ones, now allowing noon agitation for factory workers, the fighters accepted the terms. Just a week from the time the California contingent arrived in Denver they had accomplished what they had set out to do.

Other bodies of fighters were on their way to Denver and this shifting of agitators will cause new locals to spring up at various points. Both Missoula and Butte locals in Montana have some needed agitators, as a bunch of men were in each place just as the news came that the fight was won.

Several of the most active workers have remained in Denver to help build up the local. Ted Frazer is the secretary and he is backed by a strong organization committee. A new headquarters has been secured at 1909 Lawrence street. Street meetings are being held

every night and the crowds are greater than ever before.

Twenty of the free speech fighters formed themselves into a traveling propaganda league and are headed toward Paterson, N. J., holding meetings in every town en route. Fifty of the men are said to have found employment on the Moffat road.

The closing round of the fight was interesting. The California Brigade set the brakes on the train 14 miles out of Denver. They dismounted amid a bunch of Denver police, who were clear outside of the city limits. The men scattered, but 22 I. W. W. were finally captured and loaded onto a street car. Stops had to be made at various corners to pick up stray I. W. W. men who had started street meetings in the heart of the city. Every man finally found his way to the jail.

On April 15 they were brought before "Money Judge" Stapleton. All plead not guilty. All refused to be sworn. The court was stampeded for a time.

The Denver Express tells of one of the farcical trials as follows:

"George Delaney, representing the city attorney's office in prosecuting the men, cross-examined each man with a view to convicting them of vagrancy and attempts to raise disturbances in the city.

"Did you ever do a day's work in your life?" asked Delaney of Kratzer. "I certainly have," Kratzer replied, "Have you?"

"Delaney was confused momentarily."

Fines ranging from \$100 to \$160 were im-

posed on the men, but during the hearing the court had its dignity constantly ruffled.

When the men were sentenced the chief of police tried to break their spirits with a bread and water diet, but after 24 hours of "hunger strike" the authorities came across with the regular rations.

A report of the fight would not be complete without a mention of Grand Junction, Col. The Socialists in the administration of this town had to choose between aiding the fighters and upholding the class struggle, or knocking them and being returned to office with non-Socialist votes. They chose the class conscious course. The city council met and discharged S. B. Hutchinson, Socialist chief of police, because he refused to lead a mob of "Christian Gentlemen" who wanted to shoot up the unarmed workers. The Socialist mayor favored the free speech fighters to some extent, but he did not fight for Hutchinson to keep the position as police chief.

The bunch of fighters ask that donations to the amount of \$6.61 be acknowledged, being given as follows: S. B. Hutchinson, 40c; Runklefund, \$1.46; Pritchard, \$1.00; Dr. Riley Denoone, 50c; S. J. Fisher, \$1.00; Humphrey, 50c; Fox, 25c; Ricker, \$1.00, and F. W. Baum, 50c.

The Denver fight was one of the easiest victories on the I. W. W. list of free speech fights. Missoula and Kansas City are the only cities that gave in more quickly. That this skirmish will be followed by organization results is a sure thing and it may prove the means of a strong I. W. W. organization in the Silver State.

Focus Your Attention on Little Falls

(By J. H. Blaeny)

Since the conviction of the first striker, Bocchini, in which trial the authorities used every dirty method to convict; the Defense has been delaying the second trial in order to better prepare to meet the enemy since we know the methods better. Most of this delay was caused by the Defense maneuvering for a better advantage. First an attempt was made to get a change of venue and then every effort was made to get certain pressure on the governor as soon as possible. From the present outlook there will be much force exerted on the governor through New York City by persons who hope to crush the county ring here.

By getting this force into action at this time, the defense gains a considerable advantage in many ways. Another reason for delay has been the shortage of funds. This has forced us to knock off every possible expense. Even the office will be sacrificed as soon as the present appeals are out. Besides another appeal, we are getting out a financial report from the be-

ginning of the Little Falls strike to about April 20. When this is issued, everyone will be able to see just how all the funds were collected and expended. We expect to have this report ready to mail by May 1. Another supplementary report will be issued when the committee has completed its work.

During the interval of delayed trials the authorities here have had cause for some worry. One of the sheriffs who read some of my reports on the first trial met me with a protest that such material should be printed. But he had little to say when I told him that I hoped to make my future writings even stronger and expected to hand it to the gang here as hard as I knew how.

The governor called upon the county sheriff for an explanation. What that means we are waiting to learn. At the same time the laxity with which the "terrible" strikers are watched shows that the enemy would be glad to let go somehow. Two of the strikers who are still held in the absence of the \$5,000 bail demand-

ed; have been allowed to roam pretty freely about town. They finally got tired and got jobs in the local mills, boarding in the jail at the expense of the county. Can you beat that?

The intention was to give them an opportunity to skip out—the boys have no desire to leave here. Besides their presence in the mills may help some. Of course, bail has not yet been reduced so they could be out officially. But this shows how weak the authorities regard their cases. Still they insist that they are going through.

The trial of Bocchini—which goes to another court again—cost the county \$6,000, besides the board of all the prisoners and all the hangars-on necessary to "justice." So the taxpayers are grumbling loudly. One or two more trials will cave them in and force the gang to lay down and release all the workers.

It is necessary for every one to keep busy hammering on this issue. We will have to go to trial with Ben Legere whether we have funds

(Continued on page four.)

SAWMILL MEN OUT AT PILCHUCK

A strike has broken out at Pilchuck, Wash. On last Thursday evening, April 24, the writer attempted to address the sawmill workers in the bunkhouse, but was stopped by one of the company officials. When some of the workers shouted, "Stay with it! Stay with it!" I kept on speaking, but was stopped again. Some of the mill workers then held a conference, drew up demands and called a strike. About 60 men walked out of the sawmill and in response to the committee of the mill workers about two-thirds of the logging crew came out on strike, too.

The committee interviewed the night firemen, and they responded by letting the fires go out and the steam go down. As a result of this about six of our members have been arrested and charged with threatening to wreck the sawmill. The imprisoned fellow workers are Guy Simp, Geo. Gerhart, Benson, and three others whose names I do not know.

The A. F. of L. shingle weavers are still working. I don't know what you would call it, but it looks like plain scabbing.

The demands of the men are:

The right to organize.

Sanitary bunkhouses at the camp and mill. Pure and wholesome food at the mill cookhouse.

Fire escape to be put on the three-story bunk house at the mill.

The loggers want to ride out to work or have the camp moved close to the work. They now have to walk two and three miles to work.

Help us win this strike by keeping all loggers away from Pilchuck. Help feed the pickets by having your local take up a collection and send it to Steve Slavoff, Box 494, Sedro-Woolley, Wash.

Let us avenge the arrest of our fellow workers by boycotting the Parker Bell Lumber Co. at Pilchuck, until they grant our demands or go bankrupt and go on the tramp. Bottle her up, boys, keep Pilchuck tied up.

Oh, you sabotage! How would an epidemic of irritation strikes do to eat up the mill owners' bank account?—John Pancner.

Strike Still on at

El Paso, Texas

The strike of the smeltermen at El Paso, Texas, is still on according to last reports. The El Paso Herald states that at least 200 of the strikers are in the I. W. W. The W. F. of M. is also on the scene. F. C. Standish, speaking for the W. F. of M., says: "There is no question about the men being reinstated at the smelter if they use conservative means." Comment is unnecessary.

Practically all of the small shippers in the district are affected by the strike. Reports state that negro strike breakers are being brought in, though why this is necessary with the A. F. of L. on the ground is not quite clear. An eight foot board fence is being erected around the plant.

Those in charge of affairs for the I. W. W. are Fernando Palomarez, his wife, Rosendo Dorame, and Mrs. Hubler. Those wishing to aid should send funds to Palomarez, 309 E. 5th St., El Paso, Tex.

Police Murder

Strike Picket

On April 24, the police of Milford, Mass., murdered Emilio Bacchicchi by shooting him in the back as he was doing picket duty in front of the Draper Company, according to reports. A strike has been on since April 1, when over 600 men ceased work in the foundry department and made their demands on the company. The strikers are mainly Italian and Armenian.

The police seized the body of the murdered striker and refused to allow any representative of the strikers to be present at the autopsy.

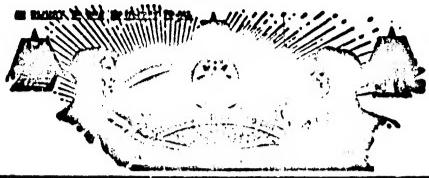
In this strike fellow worker Joseph Coldwell has been arrested for speaking without a permit and for leading a parade.

Silk Strike Spreads

To Other States

The silk strikers in Greater New York have formed Local No. 527, I. W. W., with four branches in New York, Brooklyn, and College Point. They have a headquarters and relief committee at 19 Manhattan street, New York. Eight thousand strikers are out. All mills are idle. The silk workers are also out at Chelton and South Norwalk, Conn. Two locals have been chartered at these points, with delegates to the New York strike committee. The outlook for the strikers in the Paterson, N. J., silk strike is good.

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Join the I. W. W., the union that first looks where it is going and then goes where it is looking.

MENTAL BOMBS ONLY

No, gentle reader, the bombs on the front page illustration of our May Day issue did not mean that we advocate the use of explosives. It merely typified a holiday in the midst of strife. Our dynamite is mental and our force is in organization at the point of production.

LOOK WHO'S HERE!

"Why is it that throwing tea overboard a hundred years ago as a protest was heroic, while smashing windows today as a protest is criminal?"—Admiring reader. Answer: Because it makes a difference whose ox is gored."—The National Socialist.

Yet these "deform" politicians oppose sabotage. Who owns an ox?

ADOPT I. W. W. TACTICS

According to the A. F. of L. news letter the striking iron molders of Erie, Pa., are meeting an injunction by going to jail and refusing to pay the fines levied against them. The article states that "it might not be a bad idea to let the county become the boarding house for the thousand iron molders now on strike." This is one of the established I. W. W. tactics.

We will bet a tie pass to a doughnut center that Egan, O'Neil, Berger and the rest of the A. F. of L. apologists will not shout "Bum" at the molders who have waked up a little. Who'll bet?

TIE UP THE WORKS.

The I. W. W. is formed in such a manner as to be able to tie up production: First, because it includes all wage workers in each industry; second, because it can strike simultaneously where the raw materials are being prepared for a factory, in the factory itself, and on the transportation lines where the finished product is being forwarded to its destination; third, because it holds that no contract with an employer is binding; and fourth, because it sticks to the class struggle at the point of production with this declaration as its guide: "The working class and the employing class have nothing in common."

CHEERING NEWS

A dispatch from Athens states that King Constantine of Greece is a Socialist, having been converted by reading a work by the famous anarchist, Prince Kropotkin. He has conducted an experiment in dividing his estate and "the workingmen of Greece base high hopes of a coming golden age" as soon as the country settles down after the turmoil of war.

After it has been proven that America has the highest type of machine development and the greatest concentration of wealth, thus setting it in line to be the leader in the great social change, along comes a dinky little king to upset all our theories. It is too bad. But we hope that the workers of Greece do not hold their breath until Constantine gives them Socialism. Oh Utopia, thou art a grease spot!

CLEAR THE DECKS FOR ACTION

It is a sure thing that the lumber industry of the Pacific Northwest is due for the biggest strike in its history before the end of the year. Camp conditions are rotten, dangers to life and limb are many, and wages are small. The spirit of revolt is in the air.

While there is no certainty as to when the temper of the men will reach the point of open rebellion, still it is evident that the year is a favorable one to the workers. The big lumber demands made by the Panama Exposition will be on the side of the strikers. The employers were of the opinion that the strike would be called on the first of May and as it did not happen that way they have set another arbitrary date, not realizing that the I. W. W. relies mainly upon the spontaneous action of the workers themselves.

But in anticipation of the inevitable, the I. W. W. members should commence active work at once. Every individual member should report to the N. I. U. secretary on the state of supply and demand in the camp where they work. Any evidence of stockpiling should be reported at once and steps taken to stop the practice. The names of all men in each camp should be secured and those who are "company suckers" should also be noted. Wages paid, hours of work, kind of food, sleep-

ing quarters, washing facilities, etc., should be reported so the general state of affairs may be known to the lumber worker headquarters. Train connections and schedules are also necessary if there is any systematic organization work to be done. These, and many other points, should be carefully tabulated and sent in. It will mean a well organized strike if this is done.

Above all, steps should be taken to keep men from merely "bunching the job." To quit a bad job, go on a spree, and then ship out to another job, will never better conditions. The crews must be held together as much as possible so as to gain the strike demands.

Street agitators from now on should devote considerable of their attention to the explanation of various strike tactics, and in the hall lectures a regular system of committee work should be outlined. Above all there should be a press committee in each camp so that the I. W. W. papers will have complete information as to affairs.

It is neither necessary nor wise to go into detail with the work that absolutely must be done to insure a successful strike. The details are matters that concern the delegates in each camp.

With a wide awake membership the impending strike can be made the means of securing enough industrial control to allow our charters to hang on the bunkhouse walls and our local headquarters to be right on the job. It is a big stake and one hundred ten thousand men in Washington alone have a direct interest in it. By active preparation the I. W. W. will prove equal to the task.

Loggers and Lumber Workers, it's up to you!

ABOUT PRESS COMMITTEES

The interests of the membership demand that all I. W. W. strike news be reported to the press and especially to the Industrial Worker, Solidarity and the Lumberjack. But it seems that the Eastern organizers and strike committees are neglectful of their duties in this matter. It has been almost impossible to secure accurate news of the silk workers' strike in Paterson, and very little information has been given out in regard to any of the industrial affairs east of Chicago. It should be obligatory upon each organizer to see that a press committee is selected to act in conjunction with the strike committee.

Much of the value of the various industrial skirmishes arises from the knowledge that they give to the membership elsewhere. To refuse to properly handle the news is to deliberately throw away our best means of education.

We ask all of our readers to keep this paper informed on labor troubles at all times and to write to friends in strike centers to do the same. The labor press is the most vital part of the revolutionary movement and it can be only what an intelligent and wide-awake membership make it.

QUERIES AND REPLIES

The numerous questions asked of the Industrial Worker leads us to think that it would be a good thing to have a part of a column set aside each week for brief answers to correspondents. The following questions have been asked within the past few days:

Does the I. W. W. believe that there always will be employer and employee?

No. The I. W. W. states in its preamble that, "Between these two classes a struggle must go on until the workers of the world organize as a class, take possession of the earth and the machinery of production and abolish the wage system." The I. W. W. is striving for a social order in which there will be no classes.

Does the I. W. W. believe in Government?

The I. W. W. opposes the institution of the State. It holds that state or governmental control of industry would merely introduce a different form of slavery. Government implies governors and governed, a ruling and a subject class. No man is great enough or good enough to rule another. As opposed to State Socialism the I. W. W. strives for a management of industry without the need of representation by wards, counties, states, or even national divisions such as Mexico, United States and Canada. The workers within an industry, alone knowing the needs of that industry, will manage it; and the several industries will preserve the necessary relations for social production. Industrial management of machinery will replace repressive government of individuals. Only on that basis can there be real freedom.

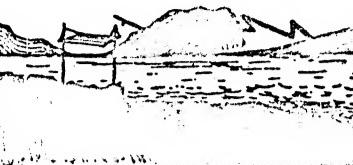
What is the I. W. W. stand on religion?

As a labor organization the I. W. W. accepts to membership any bona fide wage worker without regard to his or her religious belief. No convention or assembled body of the I. W. W. has yet specifically declared itself on this subject. But as the institutions of each day and age are simply the reflection of the ideas of the ruling class, the I. W. W., true to historic materialism as expressed in the words, "The working class and the employing class have nothing in common," finds its active membership either non-religious or anti-religious. The I. W. W. also accepts evolution as a demonstrated fact and sees that religion is incompatible with science. The I. W. W. is creating its own ideas of morality and ethical conduct, as opposed to the current conceptions of what constitutes "right" and "wrong."

Should the plumbers, steamfitters and electricians working in a railroad car shop belong to the building trades federation or the railway system federation?

All the workers employed in the transportation industry should be members of that department. This would include the above mentioned workers. A universal transfer card makes it possible to transfer to the construction industry in case the workers seek employment on other than railroad work. The transportation industry would not be organized by federated trades, but by shops or divisions, with branches formed in such a manner as to allow affairs to be easily transacted while gaining the highest solidarity. Were a train crew wholly engaged in hauling ore from a mine on a railroad spur, their place would be in the mining department, just as cooks and flunkies as well as stationary engineers in logging camps are a part of the lumber workers' organization. The I. W. W. is so arranged as to avoid jurisdictional quarrels, while the craft unions find these factional fights on the increase. The question of jurisdiction is the principal reason why the A. F. of L. cannot develop into a real industrial organization.

TRANSLATED NEWS



INTERNATIONAL BULLETIN OF THE SYNDICALIST MOVEMENT

Switzerland

The great Council of Zurich in four sittings, the last of which was held on April 5, has given its decision on the events of the general strike of July 12, 1913. After lively and sometimes stormy discussions the Council passed by 48 votes against 40 (those of the social-democrats) the resolution proposed by the commission which called upon the Council to take the necessary measures in times of trouble like strikes and especially if a general strike may be expected. The resolution further recommended to prohibit the placing of pickets before workshops and factories in time of strike troubles.

The resolution shows the same hostility to the labor movement in the little Swiss republic as in the great French and American republics, not to speak of the kingdoms and empires.

* * *

Germany

It is stated that the two German organizations of employers, the Central Bureau of the Unions of German employers (Hauptstelle Deutscher Arbeitgeberverbände) and the Federation of Unions of German employers (Verein Deutscher Arbeitgeberverbände) have decided to amalgamate. The organizing meeting of the new union was held in Berlin. The organization will be called the Association of Unions of Employers of Germany (Vereinigung der Deutscher Arbeitgeberverbände). The progress of the employers' organizations in Germany is striking.

* * *

New Zealand

The syndicalist and revolutionary socialists are becoming a force in the colony of New Zealand. The much-vaunted progressive legislature of New Zealand has just about fizzled out. Trade unions are kicking over the Arbitration Act, and a reactionary government having got the reigns of power they are taking advantage of a flaw in the Arbitration Act which allows fifteen scab workers to form and register a fresh trade union, where the original union has cancelled its registration, and, by making an agreement with the employers, force hundreds or thousands back to conditions they were fighting against, so that we have reached the stage of scab unions. This condition of affairs has helped to open the ears of the workers to propaganda of the syndicalist and revolutionary socialists, and the movement grows rapidly.

THE MARCHING SONG

(Author unknown)

Are you game to fight with no end in sight

And never a band to play?

Are you fit to tolle with no hope of spoil,

And the toiling itself for pay?

Will you bear the irk of the thankless work

Of making the dream come true?

Will you march along thro' a hooting throng

That bellows its oaths at you?

Will you learn to meet each new defeat

With that gritty old grin of yore,

And lift your lance in each new advance,

With hardly a chance to score?

Then you're just the breed we sorely need,

You are our kith and kin.

So get the swing of the song we sing

And join in the march. Fall in! Fall in!

We offer no loot to the young recruit,

No glory or praise or fame.

No gold you gain in this long campaign

But plenty of jeers and blame.

The garners are mean, the rations lean,

The service is harsh and grim,

And the war is on from dark till dawn

And from dawn to the twilight dim.

But there is ever the cheer of a worker near,

And the touch of a sturdy arm,

And his help in call if you faint and fall

Where the harrowing foemen swarm.

Do you scorn the reward for the right that's hard?

Would you rather be right than win?

Then get the swing of the song we sing

And join in the march. Fall in! Fall in!

If the fellowship of heart, not lip,

Is more to your taste than cash;

If the ancient frauds and tinsel gods

Are idols you long to smash;

If your patience breaks at the honored fakes

That the pussy foot priests have decked;

If you're not content till the vale is rent

And the temple of lies is wrecked,

Then your place is made in our stern brigade

That never can halt or pause

Till the war is done and the fight is won—

The fight for the human cause.

So take your place and our step, and pace,

And in spite of the old world din

You will get the swing of the song we sing,

And join in the march. Fall in! Fall in!

ONE EDITOR'S OPINION

THE POWER OF ORGANIZED BODIES

..(By Phineas Eastman, Rosepine, La.)
"Concrete organization gives absolute control, and without this control there is no power."—J. Pierpont Morgan.

"Our aim is to form a powerful organization of merchants, manufacturers and all business men who employ labor, so that we can all go to the assistance of any of our members when they have any disagreement with their labor."—Van Cleave, Defunct President of M. & M. Association.

Fellow workers, the above truths were uttered by two of the worst enemies and exploiters of labor; two of the brainiest and most unscrupulous heads of Big Business, the first of whom was the greatest trust builder in the world, who controlled, it is claimed, one-quarter of the wealth of this alleged "land of equal opportunity," the United States.

Can't you working stiffs learn a lesson from these tips? Can't you get next to the fact that when you lay aside your differences in politics, religion, color and nationality, and unite on the Industrial Battlefield under the I. W. W., which is patterned after the organizations of the above two dead thieves, that you can turn the tables on the bosses and beat 'em at their own game?

How? Why, dammit, by forming the One Big Union of all the workers of the world and when any of its members have a disagreement with the boss, the whole organization goes to their assistance and it is a foregone conclusion that the said boss will be whipped "before forty gods can skin a minnow."

In fact, there will be no strikes when we get thoroughly organized. All we will have to do is to amble up to the boss, or his bachelors, and tell him where to get off. That sounds "big," no doubt, to some of you slaves who still cling to the musty old tradition of the "Divine Right of Kings," and the idiotic reverence for "private property" (the most of which has been, and is being, swiped from the working class). But, just you stop and consider how, on account of the bosses' organization, you are told and made to "get off" where and when he wants you to, and that you have no voice in the matter.

If you workers will only read and think a little, you will lose no time in hunting up the local secretary of the nearest I. W. W. branch and get him to write you up, and the little red book which he will hand you when the operation is finished, will be your talisman that will proclaim to all your fellow workers that you have become class-conscious; that you want to be a real union man, and not a union scab, or the common garden variety—the two-bit kind who scab on common labor jobs.

After getting your red book, don't imagine that your part of the great work of emancipating your class has been done. You have just "punched the clock," as it were, which entitles you to a place on the firing line where your work is all cut out for you and, once started, you will glory in the battle, for it means more pork chops, better "fronts," and silk and linen, instead of slobby, for the wife and children (if you are so unfortunate as to have such encumbrance in your present condition). It means greater leisure for your mind, which has certainly been badly neglected else there would be no necessity for this article and others like it from different rebels who have become class-conscious.

We will now take the liberty of anticipating you and presume that you are a real union man, an I. W. W., and suggest a few things that you might do to make your organization grow into a powerful machine, like the dead Van Cleave's M. & M. has become. First read your constitution and learn what part you and your officers play in this great work, so that you can intelligently explain its aims and objects to those whom you will naturally ask to join. Subscribe to your organization papers and read them in order to keep in touch with the work your fellow workers are doing all over the world; get other workers on the job to subscribe, too, by giving them your copy after you have digested its contents—they will thirst for such news and soon send in their own subscriptions, because, no matter what people say, workers naturally take an interest in the doings of their class. The writer has caught even "company suckers" poring over the "Worker" and the Lumberjack with evidences of great enjoyment, when they imagined that they would not be discovered by the boss, or embarrassed by being observed by a union man.

Do not leave all the work of getting new members to the regular district organizer; he cannot always get to the workers as you can, and sometimes he can just manage to get them together and explain matters to them before he is ordered out of town or camp. Then it is up to you to keep up the good work. In doing this you are helping yourself, because the greater your numbers, the quicker will come your industrial freedom. Get busy! Show your fellow slave on the job that his interest is the same as yours and vice versa.

Southern workers, quit the dirty slavish habit of "burning" your fellow worker out on the job!—that fool stunt of showing how much more work you can do than the other fool; the boss loves this, and you ought to know that you are setting a pace that will make you an old man before your already short work life is over. Work for the eight hour day! It will keep others from scabbing on you by giving work to thousands of the job-hunting slaves. Keep out of the A. F. of L.—Aggregation of Frenzied Ancients—if for no other reason than that the boss loves it and urges workers to join it, in fact, he sometimes compels them to do so. You know it can't be good for you.

Join the I. W. W. and help build up this fine fighting organization that has whipped some of the biggest trusts in the world, and gained concessions for the workers and the ferocious hatred of the bosses.

Don't work too hard! Don't knock your fellow worker to the foreman! Don't let cockroach bootlickers tell you they are in favor of the "right kind of unionism," but they would advise you to keep out of the I. W. W. We

have one here in this town who hands that kind of stuff out from behind his counter, and who tells some of our members that "you ought to have a craft organization, we business men approve of that." I tell my fellow workers to remember that this fellow lives off the sweat of hundreds of colored workers in his turpentine works and is fairly licking his chops to join a Good Citizens League, but there is no chance here because the whole community is I. W. W. and the "common people" happen to be bosses around these diggings.

Southern workers, remember Grabow, Merryville, De Ridder and Singer, La. Behold the cockroach C. G. L. has joined hands with the sheriffs and the murderous sawmill owners, in an effort to suppress free speech and assemblage by beating up and threatening your fellow workers! Not content with having robbed you and your women for years, they are now determined upon your absolute enslavement. Rise up for your women and your class and put an end to this damnable business! Be men, not yellow curs, and show these hellhounds that you are not the "cowardly white trash" that they say most of you are! Join us in this fight, and whenever a dirty, low parasite says anything against us, consider the source. Listen only to members of your own class. Stop licking the cruel hand which smites you and get a club of solidarity to do your licking with!

THE WORKERS IN ENGLAND
(By Caroline Nelson, Denmark)

Whoever says that the European worker is away ahead of the American worker, must be dreaming. I stayed almost a month in England, have been a month here in Denmark now, and am on the verge of taking a flight over to the "great Socialist country of Germany." Denmark is also a great socialistic country. Here the party controls eleven cities out of seventy-one. But Socialism here simply means a political party of the craft unions, which plays the role of an opposition party to the Right and Left parties and I have not been able to find any Socialism in the "powerful" socialist press. But it is of England that I am going to speak at this time.

When one arrives in Liverpool they immediately discover that they have entered a new working class world of a lower order than the American. Ragged, dirty young girls and women are seen everywhere, carrying things about or scrubbing steps in front of the doors, including the restaurants and saloons in the downtown portion. One never sees such a sight in America where the women have a much higher standing, from the lowest to the highest, and that holds good even more so in Denmark, where the women have the municipal vote. But the women in America have a thousand times more influence without the vote than they have in this microscopic kingdom of Denmark. I thought this step-scrubbing was a Saturday's performance in Liverpool, but the next day, Sunday, while the church bells were ringing, thousands of women were kneeling out on the sidewalk scrubbing to earn six cents. That is what the women get an hour in England for that kind of work.

Most of the teamsters were walking beside their wagons, which were loaded in a way to give them no seat. The men and the horses made a queer contrast walking side by side in the streets, for the men were lean and ill-kept, while the horses usually fat and very well kept, and it was plain that there were strict orders to save the animals as much as possible. Liverpool was the scene of the big dock strike. Tom Mann held the command so completely for a short time that the post master wrote him a note asking him to let the mail pass through the line of the pickets. Such a thing had never happened in England before, and the parliamentarians have been busy ever since trying to make nets in which to catch the working class so it will not happen again. The Insurance Law is one of them. It is like the woman's garment in the tale, which clothed and unclothed her at the same time. By it, England's ruling class not only get control over the existing labor union by gaining access to their books, because they handle insurance funds, but it gives the government an opportunity to help to form unions after their own heart. Finally, it makes pets out of certain organized trades by making them unemployed insured trades. There are seven of these: Building, Construction Work, Shipbuilding, Engineering, Ironfounding, Construction of Vehicles, and Sawmilling. The Board of Trade, which is sort of an industrial commission under the Crown, has the power to extend the unemployed insurance law to other trades or unions, but these seven are picked out for a starter.

The worker pays five cents and the employer pays five cents and the government pays three and one-half cents each a week. The worker can get seven shillings a week for fifteen weeks a year in unemployment pay; and when he is sixty years old, if he has deposited five hundred weeks' payment, he can get the whole amount back with two per cent interest, minus that which he has drawn out in unemployment. The boss, at the end of each year, can draw one-third out for each worker if he has employed him for forty-five weeks. But if the worker loses his job through his own fault, he gets nothing. If it is proven that he can't hold his job because he is incompetent, he is sent to an institute or place where he can acquire the necessary skill at the expense of the insurance fund. We therefore see that there is here an inducement for the worker to be good. Woe unto him who gets a bad record, for his whole worklife is open to both the employer and the government. He may as well commit suicide. And that is only the unemployed insurance part; besides it, there is also the regular compulsory insurance for sickness and old age. So that the man in these so-called insured trades are doubly insured, and therefore doubly under the hand of the government. The unemployment act applies only to a little over two million people, while the sick and old age part deals with about fourteen million. But there are so many interesting points in this that I cannot deal with .. here at this time.

The organization of labor is the universal vital problem of the world.—Thomas Carlyle.

Nothing surprises one so much as the servility of the English worker. This is, no doubt, hereditary in all the old countries, and I am convinced that upon the American working class rests the responsibility of unfolding the real power that may set the rest of the world's workers the example. I know many will laugh at this, but I think that it will prove to be true, particularly of the whole western country; for there only do we find the real, live spirit; there only do we find a relatively large number of workers who are highly educated, an education which they have chiefly acquired by their own effort. And let me also say that in no place or in no part of the world is it so easy to get the proper knowledge as in the great West. I am not patriotic. At the same time it is well to know the ripest spots of the world so that we may prevent these spots from decaying by too much effervescent effort that makes tremendous spasmodic activities and then falls back because the revolution is not accomplished at a dated time. Dear revolutionary enthusiasts, we have a work before us that is hardly begun, and we must work ourselves into our graves with no reward as far as we are concerned, but for the first time we have now a real revolutionary organization in the I. W. W.

The syndicalists in England would be only too happy if they could talk about an organization there. But at the present time they cannot do so. They dare not, as they are too few in numbers and too weak to offend the trade unions with the attempt of starting a new organization. And the twelve million unorganized workers are too ground down and too ill informed and too religious and patriotic to form any material basis for such an organization. Therefore they have to be satisfied with a League of Education. They have a Syndicalist paper that is printed once a month by Guy Bowman. About twenty thousand a month are sold, chiefly by bundle orders. Bowman is an excellent, enthusiastic man. He is a translator and journalist by trade and gives his time to the work for nothing. Tom Mann, the president of the league, has a large family to support and does not speak for less than thirty shillings or \$7.00 or thereabout, so we can understand that it is only well organized workers who can pay him. The day I left London he arrived to give a course of lectures for the Daily Herald. The Daily Herald is a paper that is publicly neither flesh, fish nor fowl, while privately its editors are supposed to stand for syndicalism.

They have a trick in England of telling you that in such and such places you will find highly intelligent workers with revolutionary tendencies. I was asked in London not to judge the workers by those in London; I was asked in Liverpool not to judge the workers by those in Liverpool. Go to Manchester and the manufacturing towns said the Londoners. I wrote to Tom Mann asking him if the workers in Manchester were really far in advance of the Londoners. He answered me telling that they were about the same.

All through my trip in America I was asked what I thought about syndicalist leagues instead of the so-called dual organization of ours. I could not give a very decided answer then. I can now, and that is that the I. W. W. is an organization embodying the principles of syndicalism, which must express itself in leagues where it is too weak to yet form an organization, except in France where the syndicates mean a different thing. It is therefore the sheerest waste of effort and energy to form Syndicalist Leagues in the United States. Such leagues hinder the very principle of syndicalism which means opposition to craft unionism for industrial unionism. The English syndicalists are quite willing to admit that they will have to form an organization to carry out their principle.

In the meantime we know so little about the English workers, just as they know very little about us. The syndicalists there are actually under the impression that the syndicalist league, headed by Foster in America, is quite a powerful thing. And the De Leon people have informed them that the I. W. W.'s don't amount to anything, that we are only hoboes. Meanwhile I am glad that we are sawing wood. Everybody has been so busy telling us that we are nobodies until a good many of us are foolish enough to take the suggestion.

I wanted to tell you something definite about the workers of England, but I am so glad to be able to clear up this league business that I can safely put it off to some other article. I can only say that the workers in England receive so low pay on the whole that it is a mystery how they live at all. Prices of provisions are very nearly as high as in the States at that. Good beefsteak, butter and fresh eggs are therefore out of the reach of even the skilled worker's family. A locomotive driver gets about twelve dollars per week and that is double what most of the other railroad workers receive. Most of England's workers live in squalid conditions, where good Christian charity workers take them in hand from their very birth and shape their minds. They are so law-abiding that they hate England's revolutionary upperclass women who are willing to fight for their right and don't mind blowing up a little private property. I went out to Hyde Park one Sunday and got there just in time to see a crowd of workers ready to mob Mrs. Drummond, a suffrage speaker. I talked to a docker one day and in the midst of our economic conversation he suddenly began to tell me about his soul, which he was much more anxious about than his body.

VOLUNTARY ASSESSMENT STAMPS
To pay the mileage of delegates to the general convention in September, voluntary mileage assessment stamps have been issued. Ask your local secretary for them. They are 25 cents each.

The organization of labor is the universal vital problem of the world.—Thomas Carlyle.

BOOK REVIEW

American Syndicalism, the I. W. W., by John Graham Brooks, author of "The Social Unrest," cloth, 264 pages, \$1.50 net. The Macmillan Company, 66 Fifth Ave., New York City.

John Graham Brooks has handled a large subject in a fairly comprehensive manner. He has failed to understand us but he has tried to be fair.

The relation of the I. W. W. to Socialism, to Anarchy and to present society is set forth in a way that leaves no doubt that the author has gone deeply into the subject, and that he has not followed the political socialist method of seizing upon certain mistakes and of tearing quotations from their context. While the view of the author is that of the mythical third party to the class war—the public—still the book contains so much of value that it should be in the library of every local union.

We cannot quarrel with this statement: "The I. W. W. movement is strictly a revolutionary uprising against that part of the present order known as capitalism. Like every revolution, it attracts the most unselfish and courageous, together with the self-seeking and the semi-criminal."

Nor with this: "Whatever our accepted law and order" may mean, it is challenged by the syndicalist movement as a whole and very sharply challenged by a growing revolutionary section known as the 'Industrial Workers of the World.' They are not in the least disturbed that we name them 'outlaws.' If a half of what they say is true, the 'outlaw' is the one heroic figure in our midst."

The author deals with the psychology of the workers and the compelling call the I. W. W. makes to the younger element. He shows the historical background of industrialism, reviews some of labor's past battles, and outlines the building of the Knights of Labor and Western Federation of Miners. Speaking of later struggles he says: "The points of conflict are thrown out nearer the capitalist citadel of management. The present working of the wage system is challenged."

He finds it necessary to warn us against sabotage; solely for our own good, of course. Numerous socialists, and even some syndicalist sympathizers, are quoted as opposed to this weapon, but it is to be observed that not one of those quoted is a wage worker. The main fault of the book is this tendency to place the opinions of writers as higher than the actions of fighters. It is not the Sorels, the Pors, or even the Wallings, La Montes and such figures who count for the most—it is the obscure Bill Jones on the firing line, with stink in his clothes, rebellion in his brain, hope in his heart, determination in his eye and direct action in his gnarled fist.

One very unfair statement stands out in the book. "To the I. W. W. any unionist of the American Federation of Labor is a scab and an outlaw." The I. W. W. has no quarrel with the bulk of the A. F. of L. membership, and the increasing favor we find with the rank and file of the crafts disproves the statement. Our fight is against their craft form, the out-of-date tactics, lack of definite aim and the treachery of their leaders.

The author narrows his criticism of the I. W. W. to the two questions: (1) How are the means of production to be taken over? (2) What proposals are given us for positive, constructive action?

Because we have no pamphlets or books on this phase of industrialism, he concludes that our program is purely destructive. But in our weekly organs, from the launching of the movement until now, the question has been handled. It must also be remembered that the I. W. W. is but a few years old and, considering its age, has a fairly well developed literature.

The work closes with the reflection that there is no escaping our goal, but expressing the wish that the present owners of industry gradually admit the workers to management—the more gradual the better. As to that we rebels will have something impressive to say.

Sabotage, or Socialism vs. Syndicalism
A 32 page pamphlet by James Oneal. Issued by the National Rip-Saw Publishing Co., St. Louis, Mo. Price 10 cents.

The book is a hodge-podge of contradictions, last statements, absurd attempts to reason, quotations picked from various sources without regard to the context, and a studious lack of material from any official I. W. W. pamphlet or publication. Industrialism and syndicalism are synonymous terms to this ill-informed writer, whose whole contention may be reduced to the formula "Marx did not say so, therefore it is wrong."

A sorry comparison is made in contrasting syndicalism with the revisionism of Bernstein, the author evidently worshipping at the shrine of words rather than deeds. Accepting the self-evident fact that syndicalism and industrialism are both rather crude at present, they are not more so than was Socialism in the days of Marx. Even Marx refused to call himself a Socialist, preferring the word "Communist," because of the prototypes of Oneal, Berger, Hillquit and the rest of the crew of reform socialists.

Oneal speaks of one form of sabotage that has been practiced since wage-payment came into the world with the rise of capitalism.

Elsewhere he says: "Any movement that professes to represent the working class and at the same time wages a vindictive warfare against the first forms of working class resistance, is not scientific and is doomed to failure." Let Oneal explain.

The following passages also show the loose reasoning of the author. Speaking of the character of a union as regards shades of belief among the membership Oneal says "political differences should not divide the working class in its struggles with the capitalist class. It would be disaster, even treason, to call attention to the political differences in the unions when the latter are on strike." He then proceeds to roast the I. W. W. because of three constitutional clauses that prohibit that very thing. And anyone familiar with the strikes of the past year cannot fail to note that the po-

itical socialists were always on hand telling the workers that their heads were beat in because they did not vote the Socialist ticket last election, this even to unnatural foreigners. This attitude was especially true of the Harriman system strike and was one of the causes for its failure.

There is scarcely a page in the whole pamphlet that does not fairly glitter with open contradictions. Only as an example of the lack of real arguments against the direct action methods of industrialism can the pamphlet be recommended.

WM. CROOKSHANK PASSES AWAY.
Local 56, I. W. W., Bakersfield, Cal., lost one of its earnest rebels in the passing of fellow worker Wm. Crookshank, who died on Thursday, April 21, at 10 p.m.

Fellow worker Crookshank was one of the few Harriman strikers who refused to go back to work for the company in Bakersfield and he thus demonstrated his I. W. W. principles. He held card No. 100621 and was formerly a member of Local 12, I. W. W., Los Angeles, Cal. His parents reside in Bakersfield.

In the death of Wm. Crookshank the revolutionary movement loses a valiant warrior.

Fellow Worker Ed Cady reports that he was recently stopped from speaking on the streets of Cheyenne, Wyo., while making his way to Denver. As the fight has been won in Denver and Cheyenne is only about seven hours railroad journey from there, it may be that the frontier city will get wise to itself without the necessity of an I. W. W. jolt.

Local Union No. 2234, U. M. W. of A., Michel, B. C., at a recent meeting declared a boycott on all Swedish goods until such time as Algot Rosberg, Anton Nilsson, and Albert Stern are released from jail. A copy of the resolutions passed at the meeting was sent to the king of Sweden with a demand for immediate action.

Local No. 13, I. W. W., San Diego, Cal., wants a few rebels at once to help them out with propaganda work. Speakers especially are desired. There is much work ahead of the local and volunteer workers are greatly needed.

All communications for Local No. 66, Fresno, Cal., should be addressed to R. Connellan, Box 209, as he has been elected secretary following the resignation of fellow worker Otto Gunz.

Active rebels can do good work around Edmonton and Calgary, Alberta. Now that winter is over there will be work opening up and chances for agitation are good. Get on the job in B. C. for the One Big Union.

Will P

The Mailed Fist Against the Revolution By B. E. Mattson

(Continued From Our Last Issue.)

The Proletariat

There is some difference of opinions as to how many different kinds of people may be included in the proletariat, but I believe that everyone will agree that the wage slaves in the large industries are all included, and these are the people I am thinking of.

The first fact to be considered is that the industrial wage slaves earn their living by useful labor. The usefulness of other classes may be questioned or disputed; but there is no doubt about the usefulness of the proletariat; we can not deny that the work performed in harvest fields and flour mills and slaughterhouses is necessary, so long as we have a healthy stomach which demands food; we know that shoe-workers and textile-workers are useful to us, because we need shoes and clothing to protect us from the weather.

No sane person can deny that this unquestionably useful class should have enough of the necessities of life to maintain physical health and to bring up another generation of useful workers, and that their lives should be safeguarded in every possible way. Yet we know, and the whole proletariat knows, that the health of the workers is being destroyed by adulterated food, insufficient and unsuitable clothing, and disease breeding dwellings, and that workers are killed and crippled by the thousands merely to save the comparatively trifling cost of proper safeguards. And these conditions exist while other people who are either notoriously useless, or whose usefulness is open to question have more than they know how to waste.

The knowledge of these facts is the basis of revolutionary activity. The workers must change these conditions; must overthrow the social system in which these conditions exist; and must sweep aside all the ideas and institutions which help to perpetuate such a system and such conditions.

Another important fact in the life of the modern wage slave, is that he has nothing to lose; he owns no property that can make him

independent of his wages; no special knowledge or skill to lift him out of proletarian environments; no high social position to maintain; and no reason to hope that he will ever have any of these things. People who belong to some other class may absorb revolutionary ideas, they may desire revolution, they may think and talk about revolution, but there is always some economic condition to check them when it is time for revolutionary action; they have some economic advantage which they might lose by real activity in the revolution.

The wage slave has only his life to lose; he may lose that any day on the job—and it is so barren of pleasure that it is not worth much anyway. The proletariat is the class that most urgently needs the revolution; and it is the only class that can afford to take the leading part.

The proletariat is also the only class that can be trusted to make the revolution complete. The middle class, or skilled labor, or the new middle class, may use the revolutionary movement in their own interest, and desert the proletariat as soon as they get better conditions for themselves; the proletariat can not bargain away the revolution that way; whatever it wins must be free to all; it can not free itself and leave a subject class behind; it can not free itself except by abolishing slavery altogether.

Other element in society may take a temporary interest in the revolution, they may carry flags and banners and play martial music and think they are leading the revolution, but whenever they cast a glance at the proletariat it is always found going its own way, clearing its own road to freedom regardless of flags and drums. The only movement that counts at all is the one that is led by the instincts and the intelligence of the wage slave class. These are the permanent factors in the revolution.

There is just one important and moral difference between the property owners and the workers, as they are today, and as they were in any time or place mentioned in history. The property owners are always ready to enforce their will in the most effective way they can

think of, no matter how brutal and violent and destructive it may be. The slave class never resorts to violence until it is the only possible way to resist unbearable oppression. Destruction of life or property is never considered by the useful workers until the system of oppression has developed to a point where it actually threatens to exterminate the slave class.

The sociological student who observes these phenomena from the viewpoint of the master class usually accepts the property owners' violent methods as an evidence of superior courage, and the slaves' dislike for violence as an evidence of cowardice. Such a view is very superficial, and is quite untenable for those who know something about the everyday life of the working class. Not only do the workers face danger and death in their daily work, but in the struggle between classes the property owners have time and again been defeated by their own violence against a class that would neither fight nor run. It requires the very best quality of courage to endure violence without retaliating, and without retreating.

It may be that I expose myself to the ridicule of some of our ultra-revolutionary philosophers if I mention altruism, or unselfishness, or social instinct. I know that such words are often misused that they are likely to be misunderstood, but they are used to describe a very strong and important human impulse or instinct.

We know that a hungry person is sometimes fed by those whose supply of food is very small; and we know that people occasionally risk their own lives in an effort to save the life of somebody else. It does not matter if the people who act this way derive any pleasure from doing so; it is not the sensations of pleasure or pain that count, but the fact that such acts are done—and that they are due to a strong impulse, or an instinctive desire, to help other people. This instinct is a part of the normal character of mankind, and is sometimes—especially under pressure of excitement—even stronger than the instinct of self-preservation.

If we think for a moment about the methods by which property can be acquired, we will know that those in whom the social instinct is strongest, are least likely to own property. The anti-social element must necessarily float to the top in a society which is based on private property. Altruism does not fit into our conception of warrior kings, robber barons and pirates, and we don't look for unselfishness in loan sharks, stock jobbers, or trust magnates; the lawyer must be able to violate his social instinct, if he has any, or he could not defend the criminal whom he knows to be guilty, or prosecute the victim he knows, or believes, to be innocent. Altruism would interfere with the real estate peddler's business of selling desert sand, as well as with the sky pilot's business of trading mansions for a permanent earthly meal ticket.

People in whom the social instinct is normally developed are, by a process of natural selection, retained in the slave class; while those who lack this social instinct—or in whom it is imperfectly developed—either rise as social scum into the ranks of the ruling class, or sink as social dregs into the ranks of the professional criminals.

This highly developed social instinct in the working class is the sole reason for its great aversion to violence and destruction; and gives the strongest possible guarantee that the workers will avoid violence as long as it possibly can be avoided. In other words, the workers can not adopt violent or destructive tactics in the class struggle until it is thoroughly demonstrated to them that the existing social system is itself destroying everything that is good in present day society. And they will not be brought to this conclusion merely by listening to agitators—they can only be convinced by the violence and brutality and viciousness of the ruling class itself.

The idea of revolution could not grow if it were not for the millions of lives that are destroyed in the industrial infernos; the efforts to get relief through legislation and courts and arbitration boards could not be abandoned.

until it was often and conclusively demonstrated that it is the normal function of such institutions to protect the interests of the ruling class; and the workers will continue their efforts to gain better conditions by means of a peaceable cessation of work, until the police, the militia, the army, and the respectable thugs of the illegal law and order gangs, have driven the workers to the conclusion that the property owners want more profits—at any cost. Only the ruling class itself can convince the workers that the conflict between the classes must be settled by violence.

And here is the most revolting feature of the whole business; the violence is committed neither by real employers nor by the workers, but by a mob of Butinskys who can have no direct interest in the struggle—unless they are hired to commit violence. The workers are by nature peaceable; and the real employer usually enjoys the class struggle from a safe distance. The respectable mob which has taken such active part in recent struggles, is in a large measure composed of unsuccessful business men. But whether the slugging is done by professionals or by volunteers; it is always done in obedience to orders issued by professional politicians; it is approved by all the "good citizens"; the faltering courage is revived by middle class booze; and the outrages are heartily applauded by hungry pulpit-pounds and ill-fed professional scribblers; last, but not least, all the bills for this carnival of lawlessness are presented to the tax-payers. Please note that all these people belong to the middle class. We know that the big employers derive great pleasure from using the middle class as a football; this pleasant game is interrupted when a strike occurs, and the "good citizens" hasten to enlist as official bow-wows to help drive the strikers back to work, in order that their servile souls may the sooner enjoy another kick. The cur, licking the hand that strikes him, is no longer a good example of abject submission—he is outclassed by a two-legged brood.

(Continued in our Next Issue.)

AIDING THE SWEDISH PRISONERS

An international meeting to protest against the further imprisonment of the three Swedish fellow workers, Rosberg, Nilsson and Stern, was held in Seattle, Sunday, March 20, at the Labor Temple.

Fellow worker James P. Thompson spoke in English and fellow worker H. Oberg in Swedish.

Thompson, as usual, delivered a splendid speech. He said in part: "Remember, fellow workers, that actions speak louder than words. We may protest and protest forever without any result. What we have to do now is to act and act at once. The Swedish fellow workers appeal to us in their manifesto to steer away from and boycott Swedish goods wherever we find them. Let us use our economic power. That is what hits the capitalist hardest. If we do this effectively, we will soon free our Swedish fellow workers from the clutches of capitalism and bring them back to our own ranks where we need them. The day when the prison gate opens for Rosberg, Nilsson and Stern, the international solidarity of labor has won another victory."

Fellow worker Oberg related the struggle of 1906. He appealed to his fellow countrymen, who were present, to do their duty towards the three young men who are condemned, to spend their life in prison, where they are beaten and maltreated, for an act committed in the interest of the working class.

The meeting was well attended. The collection amounted to \$35.00 which was sent to the prisoners' fund in Sweden.

A resolution was adopted and sent to the king of Sweden.

Fellow workers throughout the country: Let us hold protest meetings and boycott until we are informed that Rosberg, Nilsson and Stern are free!

E. MATTSON.

MINERS DEMAND BETTER CONDITIONS

In the Mammoth Mine of Shasta County, Cal., some I. W. W. members have been trying to gain the \$4 per shift that exists in other mining camps. Two of the rebels got 19 signers to a petition in less than two hours' time. This was to test out the temper of the men. The demands will be \$4 for eight hours, rubber boots furnished in wet places, decent grub and cleaner service. The men think their demands will be granted in order to avert a strike.

The W. F. of M. had been trying to organize the camp for some time but has been unsuccessful. Two of their members who are working there even went so far as to report the petition to the boss, according to a letter signed by ten of the miners.

Men are constantly being hired to replace those who are quitting in bunches, so some rebels could do a lot of good if they quietly filled up the jobs.

SEDRO-WOOLLEY TO GIVE SMOKER.

Notice! Loggers and Lumber Workers of Sedro-Woolley and vicinity:

There will be a smoker at the Labor Temple, Sedro-Woolley, Wash., May 18. All members, regardless of what locals they belong to, are requested to advertise the smoker in the camps and mills. Let us make this smoker a grand success. It will be under the auspices of Local 318, National Industrial Union of Forest and Lumber Workers, I. W. W.

Logging by electricity is the stunt in Smith-Powers logging camp between Coquille and Marshfield, Ore. If the loggers don't wake up to the immediate need of the shorter workday improved machinery will put thousands on the bum for good. Get wise, you timber beasts, and join the I. W. W. Make the bosses give you some of the benefits of modern invention and then fight to gain the power to take it all

Focus Your Attention

on Little Falls

(Continued from page one.)

or not. To be broke means that we can't have a trial at all. In that event the judge could practically do as he liked. We could not defend unless some one could be kept here to defend the workers in court. While the heaviest expense always falls on the first case, we have to face the string of cases, no matter how we feel about it.

Let us hope that in the very near future we will have power like the Paterson workers had locally to force the reversal of Haywood's conviction. The main issue here aside from the defense is to make some of the tools taste their own medicine.

Funds should be sent to Little Falls Defense Committee, Box 458, Little Falls, N. Y. Don't forget to jump on the governor.

DIG IN, YOU UNTERRIFIED REBELS!

Fellow Workers: We are trying to make a grand finish and place La Huelga General in the field June 1st. Are you with us?

I want the fellow workers to know that La Huelga General is the property of the I. W. W. and the editors will be elected by the membership. As I do not speak a word of Spanish, I will have no connection with the paper. Do you get me Steve?

Let all the locals set aside May 11 as the Spanish press day, hold a meeting, take a collection and send the money at once.

Get busy and see if you cannot become the owner of that picture machine and the twenty-five slides. You can do mighty good propaganda with it.

May 31 we give a grand ball with a piano as a prize. This will be the event of the season in I. W. W. circles and we hope to net a nice piece of money for the paper.

Everybody boost! Let this be the final word on the Spanish press. Yours in the fight,

BILL B. COOK.

HELP ORG. NIZE JUNEAU.

Between four and five thousand men will be at work at Juneau, Alaska, this summer. About two thousand are already employed. Juneau is the Butte of Alaska and can be thoroughly organized with persistent work by even a small bunch of rebels. Already some I. W. W. men are on the job and the bosses are up in the air. Sleeping quarters are good, grub is fine and working hours are not so bad as in many other places. But the world belongs to the workers and Juneau offers a chance for them to get more of it. All rebels should report to E. C. Briggs, Occidental Hotel, Juneau, Alaska. As the agitators need literature they will appreciate it if some of the locals would donate pamphlets, leaflets and papers to them.

WHY TRADE GOLD FOR TIN?

Open mouthed sabotage has the silk manufacturers guessing. Following exposures in regard to adulterations that rotted silks, one manager of a large silk house said: "Of course silks are adulterated, or 'weighted' with tin and sugar and other materials. I am surprised to find it is not generally known. ***Silk dresses are sometimes 40 to 60 per cent tin."

Judging from the way some of the cheaper silks wear we think they must be made from sardine tins and cobwebs.

The I. W. W. of Lawrence, Mass., made arrangements to join with their fellow workers at Lowell in a big parade on Saturday, May 3. Many nationalities will be represented but only one nation—the workers.

WHERE THERE'S LIFE THERE'S HOPE

Fellow worker Al Roe, in making a 240-mile agitational tour of Hawaii on his bicycle, was caught in heavy rain at Honokan. He found shelter over night with a young Porto Rican who belonged to the Salvation Army. The Salvationist tried to convert Roe but the one-winged agitator kept him up nearly all night reading chapters from I. W. W. pamphlets and explaining industrialism. As a result the Porto Rican took off the badge of superstition of General Booth and put on the red button of the General Strike. He is now one of the best of the plantation delegates and volunteer organizers in the islands.

Moral: Never think a case is hopeless.

SAN DIEGO HERALD STATES THE CASE

On the Denver Free Speech Fight the San Diego Herald remarks as follows:

"Now as to Denver. That city will repeal its present ordinance against free-speech or it will resort to vigilante methods, for no city can build jails enough to hold all the 'patriots' who are willing to sacrifice themselves for their constitutional rights."

"The Chief of Police says he will not permit the disgraceful scenes which were enacted in San Diego. Then it is a safe bet that Denver will repeal that dangerous and unconstitutional ordinance. And it is safe to say that no other city, when Denver has its experience will ever again pass such an ordinance."

GROUP SYSTEM IN EUGENE

Local 88, I. W. W., Eugene, Ore., is now throwing its entire energies into organizing the railroad construction workers and such has been its success that cold shivers are creeping up and down the backs of the contractors. The local is putting the group system in operation with great results.

Leaflets have been printed showing what should be the basis for demands and also giving the local address, 57 Sixth Ave., East. The leaflet also tells how to join. It states that the initiation is 50 cents and the dues 50 cents per month.

Conditions are so damnable bad in the camps that they are called "short stake camps," and as the I. W. W. is out to organize and not to gain dollars, the fees have been placed within the reach of all. Thirty new members in one week testify to the wisdom of this policy.

The leaflet mentions nothing about a strike but already the rumor is circulated that a strike will be called on the 15th. But no such thing is intended until a strong job organization is completed.

Following a visit of the organizer to Camp 10, where he was made more than welcome by the workers, the walker had the corral-dog and blacksmith spray all the tents, cookhouses, toilets and the like, and put clean straw in the bunks. The slave driver of this camp, Coos Bay Fatty, actually has been civil to the men, all thin in hopes of keeping down the growing discontent.

Success attends the organizer all along the line. From three to six members sign up daily. The main drawback is the necessity of using all new material for camp delegates, fellow worker Buckley, who had experience in the Big Creek strike, being about the only old member on the job.

Local 88 has one of the neatest halls on the coast but there is no room for chair warmers. In the past 15 days 119 stamps have been sold, and the job agitators are needed to carry on the work more effectively. Any fellow workers shipping up from the South should report to the secretary on their arrival in Eugene, in order to learn of important matters in connection with the work. As Greeks and Austrians may be used in the camps it might be well for some members of those nationalities to get employment on the line.

The first arrest under Eugene's anti-free speech and picketing ordinance took place on Friday last, when Walter Paswalk, an active member of Local 88, was arrested for distributing leaflets and getting into an argument with a W. F. of M. man who had stabbed at Big Creek. Paswalk was ordered released by the "powers that be" and the pin-headed bull was bawled out.

Mr. Job Agitator, we need you in Eugene, so that we can build up a good organization on the job.—Press Committee.

HAWAIIAN UNIONS BAR ALL BUT WHITES

A reader writes in as follows: "I recently attended a lecture about Hawaii, delivered by a man of the name of Smith, who has lived in Honolulu for twenty years. Questions by members of the audience were permitted. One man wanted to know about labor conditions, if there had been any strikes, etc. The speaker replied that there had been one strike of about three weeks duration, but that they (the employers) had been able to 'suppress it without force.' He then added that no trouble from this source was anticipated as the whites would admit none to the unions except white men. Rather significant. How much longer will this class of men be in a position to make this statement?"

Not long, fellow worker, for the I. W. W. is growing in Hawaii.

